

A F F I D A V I T

Today, Friday 26th April 1946, there appeared before myself: Frederick Willem Hopster, Attorney-at-Law, Assistant Public Prosecutor, member of the Netherlands War Crimes Investigation Team at Singapore, holding a sitting: In the Nee Soon Hospital Camp at Singapore, a person who on enquiry declares himself to be:

Name:       ACHMAD BIN KETAJOEDA       born in 1921

Civilian Occupation: Workman State Railways at Petoegoeran, Java.

Address:   Nee Soon Hospital Camp.

Future Address: Java, Petoegoeran Village, Subdistrict  
                  Paseojangan, Brebes.

.....

5. Can you give any information about acts of violence committed against yourself or others which you have witnessed?

I was employed as a workman by the State Railways in the village of Petoegoeran, Subdistrict Paseojangan, District Boemiajoe, Brebes Regency, Pekalongan, when the Japanese arrived in Java. I worked another half year under them in the State Railways, when the young men of my village were summoned by the Assistant Wedono to work for the Japanese outside Java. Whoever did not turn up would be punished.

We were taken to Batavia, and from there by a ship on which about 1500 coolies were loaded to Singapore.

I was taken to Kampong Baroe, a camp consisting of about 2000 coolies. We had to work at the port, loading and unloading ships. I was foreman. The work was very heavy, by day from 7 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., and the night shift from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M.

We worked under the supervision of Hoiho (Tr. Note: Indonesian auxiliary trained by Japanese ) soldiers and Japanese. During work there was a great deal of beating with the fist, a piece of wood, etc. for the slightest triviality. Conditions in Kampong Baroe were very bad. We received far too little food: three times a day a small teacupful of rice with yan (sweet potato) and some vegetable soup, in the evening a small piece of fish. There were many diseases, mainly beriberi, dysentery and malaria. I myself had beriberi for 3 months and dysentery during 6 months. Whilst I lay in the sick-shed, there were about 500 sick. There were practically no medicines, only some quinine for malaria and black 'Herit' pills for dysentery. Four to five people died every day in our camp; I even remember twelve people dying on one day.

On an average there were a little more than 1000 coolies at work out of the 2000 who were in the camp. The rest were sick. The Commandant of the camp was a Japanese, named Taitjo; I think he was an officer. Furthermore there was one Japanese, one Chinese and one British Indian doctor, who were all quite reasonable.

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When

When I had dysentery and was practically dying, I was taken to the Tan Tok Sing Hospital; I was given no medicine, only kept on a diet. After a month I was taken to a hospital at Poeloe Sikidjann, where I remained for three months. There I was given 'Morit'. Subsequently I worked again for a month in Kampong Baroe, and was then taken to Poeloe Bokoomto, where there was a petroleum depot; we were again obliged to load ships. The work was heavy and there was a great deal of beating.

. . . . .

After I had been working there for a month, the docks were bombed by the Americans. The Japanese crept into a shelter trench; when we also wanted to enter it, we were forbidden to do so by a Japanese, I no longer recollect who. The result was that amongst the 100 coolies, who were present at that moment, there were many killed and wounded. The wounded were taken to the Tan Tok Sing Hospital. From amongst my coolies three were killed.

. . . . .

#### VERIFICATION BY THE WITNESS

I, the undersigned Achmad bin Ketajoeeda abovementioned, hereby declare that I was led in and heard on oath by the interrogator, who informed me that the oath taken by me was still binding upon me, and having heard my above sworn statement read to me in my native language and shown to me, I declare that it is a true and accurate statement.

26th April 1946

The witness abovenamed:

Sd/ Achmad

The above statements have been signed in my presence and this official record has been truly drawn up and subsequently signed by myself, the interrogator.

On 26th April 1946 at Singapore

The abovenamed interrogator:

Certified a True Copy:  
Head of the Netherlands War Crimes  
Investigation Team.

Sd/ E. W. Hopster

Sd/ Capt. J. G. Benders.

DOCUMENT 5703

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned, CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., Head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NIFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch documents, entitled :

Affidavit of ACHMAD bin Ketajoeda, railway coolie, dated 26 April 1946.

concerning illtreatment of "romusha" (forced coolies) by the Japanese authorities in the coolie-camps in Malaya and neighborhood,

have been taken from the official records of the NIFIS.

SIGNATURE :

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

BATAVIA, 23 July 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WEERD, LL.D. first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney - General, N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

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EX 1733

No. 1

書類第五七〇三号

證明書

下記署名、和蘭軍情報部戦犯課長蘭印軍大尉  
「チャールス・ヨングネール」先ツ正式ニ宣誓シ、上左記標題  
添附和蘭語文書、和蘭軍情報部、公式記録ヨリ得  
ル事ナルコトヲ證言ス。

記

一九四六年昭和二十一年四月二十六日附「シ」及「其」近隣、  
若ク收容所ニ於ケル日全官憲ニ依ル職務者（強制せむ力）、  
是等二国スル鉄道苦力「アムド・ビンケタマエ」宣誓書

署名――

（署名）「チャールス・ヨングネール」

於「シ」一九四六年昭和二十一年七月二十日

余、蘭領東印度検事總長事務局附先任官吏、蘭印軍中尉  
法學博士「カー・アードワエールド」、面前ニ於テ署名宣誓セシムリ。

（署名）「カー・アードワエールド」

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宣誓書口供書

本日、一九四六年、昭和二十一年、四月二十六日、金曜、新嘉坡  
「シーン」病院「キャンプ」ニテ開廷中、新嘉坡和蘭戦争  
犯罪調査団員、検事補、辯護士「フレデリック・ウィム  
ペスター」ノ面前三人、君が出頭シ、訊問シタル所、  
左ノ如クデアルト表明シタリ。

氏名 アフマド・ジン・ケタエダ 一九三二年生

職業 「爪哇」ペトウーグーランニ在ル国鉄労働者

住所 「シーン」病院収容所

将来住所 「爪哇」ペトウーグーラン「村」バグーシヤンガン

副地区「フレベス」

五、オオ則ハオオ則ガ目撃シタオオ則自身又ハ他ノ者ニ対シテ  
犯サレタ暴行ニ就イテ何カ報告が出来ルカ。

私ハ日本人ガジャバニ到着シタ時「ペラロンガン」「フレベス」  
ノ政区「フーミアシエ」地ニ「バグーシヤンガン」副地区「ハトウー  
グーラン」村、国鉄労働者トシテ雇ハレテ居タ。私ハ彼等、  
下デモウ半年、国鉄ニ働イタ。スルトソ、時私ハ村ノ若者、  
「ジャバ」以外ノ所デ日本人ノ爲メニ働ク様ニ村長ニ召集サ  
レタ。出テ来ナイ者ハ誰デモ罰サレタデアラウ。

2. 我々ハ「バタビア」ヘ連シテ行カレ、ソコカラ約千五百人ガ一隻、  
船ニ載セラレテ新嘉坡ヘ連シテ行カレタ。

私ハ「カンボ」バル、約三千人、若カ、居ル収容所ヘ移ラ  
レタ。我々ハ船荷、積込積卸ラシテ道デ働カサレタ。私ハ  
人夫頭ダッタ。是ノハ大森十座労働テ晝間ハ午前  
七時カラ午後五時三十分迄、夜ハ午後七時カラ午前六時  
迄デアッタ。

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我々兵補(譯者註:日本軍、訓練ヲ受ケタ「インドネシア」人、補助部隊)兵隊ト日本人、監督、下ニ働イタ。作業中ニ拳棒等ヲホシ、スミシノ事ヲヨク殴打ガアッタ。「カニボンバル」、状態、非常ニ悪カッタ。我々ハ食物ヲ極ク少量ニカ貫ハナカッタ。一日ニ三回、飯ヲ少サイ茶碗一杯トヤム(甘藷)ト若干、野菜ス、タオニ魚、小片ガツイタ。病人ガ多カッタ。主トシテ脚氣、赤痢ト、マツリヤデアッタ。私自身三ヶ月脚氣ニ罹リ、六ヶ月赤痢ガタ。私が病舎ニ寝テ居タ時ニハ、病人ガ約五百人居タ。實際ニハ、藥ハ何モナカッタ。「マツリヤ」ニ少シ「キニン」ガアリ、赤痢ニ黒イ「ノリ」ト丸藥ガアッタ。四人カラ五人ガ我々、收容所デ毎日死タ。私ハ一日ニ十二名死ンダ、ヲ覚エテ居ル。平均ニテ收容所ニ居ル二十名、苦力中働イテ居ル、八十名少シデソ、他ハ病氣ガタ。收容所、隊長ハ「タイタヨラト」呼ブ日本人デアッタ。多分彼ハ將校ガタト思フ。尚又一人、日本人、一人、支那人、一人、英印人、醫師ガ居タ。彼等ハ皆全ク譯、解ゾ人達デアッタ。

私が赤痢デ事實死ニカ、ツテ居ル時私ハ「タントクシング」病院ニ移サレタ。藥ハ與ヘラシス、飲食ガケデ凌イデサタ。一月後ニ「アール・シギヤング」ノ病院ヘ移サレ、三ヶ月滞在シタ。ソコデ私ハ「ノリ」トヲ與ヘラシタ。後ニ私ハ一月ミタ「カニボンバル」デ働イタ。ソレカラ石油貯藏所、アル「アール・ボクリーム」トヘ連シテ行カレタ。我々ハ再び船舶ヘ、積込ヲサセラタ。ハ幸ハインドク殴打ガ無シカッタ。

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私がソコデ三ヶ月間働イテ居タ後、ドックハ米軍ニ爆撃サレタ。日本兵ハ防空壕ヘ這ヒ込ミタ。我々モソ、中ヘ入り度イト思フト一人、日本兵ニ入ル、ヲ桎梏ジミタ。私ハ今デハ誰ガカ思ヒ出セタイ。ソノ結果、ソノ瞬間居合セタ百名、苦力ノ中ニ多數、死傷者ガ出タ。負傷者ハ「タントクシング」病院ヘ連シテ行カレタ。私、苦力ノ中カラ三人、死亡者ガ出タ。

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本證人ノ證明

私下記署名者、前記「ア」フマッド・ビン・ケタジュ・タハ・フ・ニ私ハ訊問者ニ對シテ宣誓シテ上調ベラレ、同氏ハ私ノ誓ヒタテ誓ハマタ私が義務ヲ負ハサレ居ルト私ニ告ケタフトテ言明シ、ソシテ私ノ上記宣誓口述書が私ノ母語ヲ私ニ讀ミ聞カサレ私ニ示サレタノデ私ハソレが眞實ノ正確ナル陳述ナルコトヲ言明シマス。

一九四六年一月四日 昭和二十一年一月二十六日

上記ノ證人

(署名) アフマッド

上記口述書ハ私ノ面前デ署名サレ、此ノ公文書ノ記録ハ訊問者タル私が眞實ニ作成シ署名シタモノナル。

一九四六年四月二十六日 新嘉坡ニ於テ

上記訊問者

(署名) エフ・ダブリュー・ヘプスター

眞正ノ寫タルコトヲ證明ス

和蘭國戰爭犯罪調査團長

(署名) 大尉 ジー・シー・ベンデルス